## NEW YORK HERALD JAMES 'AORDON BENNETT, PF APRIBIOS AND EDITOR. OFFICE N. WA CORNER OF NARSAU AND FULTON ST thren now settled and ready for education.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BR CADWAY THEATRE, Brondway-BRUTUS-LOV AIDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Romes und Julie.

Velume XX......No. 93

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-WIZARD OF THE WAVE BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE SOLDIER'S

WALLECE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Diagy of a Young AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afterneon-Adele-Trying ir WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—Pangrama or Europe

New York, Tuesday, April 3, 1855. To Advertisers and Business People. ULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1855. March 25..... 49,620 26..... 53,160 Toesday, Wednesday 28..... 54,480 29..... 53,760 30.... Total ... 

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, will have this port to morrow, at twelve o'clock, for Prospect.

The European mails will close in this city at half past

ten-c'cleck to morrow morning.

This Herald (printed in English and French) will be sublished at ten e'clock in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpence.

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

ATVENDOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON. .. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Themas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
PARE. .. Livingston, Wella & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

This day is big with the fate of the liquor deal are of the State. At four o'clock the Senate will take the final vote upon the temperance bill, and there is now not the shadow of a doubt that it will pass into a law. Adopted as it will be, with its most stringent clauses, the true friends of temper ance cannot anticipate much benefit from its opera No sumptuary law ever proved effective, an still less will a measure armed with powers so di-sectly invasive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, succeed in enlisting the respect and the support of the commanity. Still we do not regret, or the whole, the passing of the bill. Nothing short of the evil results which it will bring about, will ed in convincing the physical for of the absurdity and impracticability of their

A savage riot occurred at the election in Cincin nati yesterday, between the foreigners and Americans. The ballot boxes were, of course, destroyed the outset; and whether the Know Nothing the "Bagnicht" party elected their candidate could not be ascertained. Several serious fighte took place in different wards of the city ming the early part of the day, but in the afternoon a terrific battle came off in the ward. The Dutch paraded with cannon, bidding defiance to adversaries. They were speedily attacked, their field piece captured, and its fire turned upon ors. It was reported that foreigners had been killed. One American wa se severely wounded that for a long time his life procession, with loaded cannon, and paraded the streets; and it was feared that during the night the riot would be renewed with increase

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Or leans on Friday last, with California dates to the 9th of February. The list of suspended banker had increased by the addition of the firms of Chapin Sawyer & Co., and J. B. Comery. None of the sus pended houses had resumed, but it was regarded se probable that Page, Bacon & Co. would soon re sence payment. The Star of the West is now due at this port with three hundred thousand dolther aggression by the Spanish cruisers on our con merce is reported. The Daniel Webster, on her outward passage, was fired at by a sloop-of-war. brought to, boarded, and her papers examined when she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The returns from Connecticut indicate that ther was no choice for Governor yesterday by the people ents, but Miner (American) so far as heard from has made a splendid run, and the strong American districts yet to come in will probably place him is . It is thought that the Am whice will have a majority in the Legislature. Sid ney Dean, American candidate in the Third Congressional district, has been elected by a large

In the New York Senate yesterday a spicy debat took place on a preamble and resolution directing
the appointment of a committee to enquire into the
sacts relative to the suppression, by Mr. Dickinson, of a communication from withdrawing the nomination of Dr. Thomp see for Health Officer. No action was taken on the proposition. Senator Dickinson did the impea hment, but rather beasted of it. The present Legislature has distin guished itself. Between the drunken brawl at Sackwell's Island, the uncontradicted charges of simeny in the Assembly, and the pocketing of official executive messages in the Senate, there is n doubt but our law givers will long be remembered Their time is short. Let them go shead. In the Assembly yesterday a number of bills were acte bill increasing the capital of the Man hattan Ges Company was reported by the select

A storm of great violence was experienced in the neighborhood of Albany on Sunday. Buildings were anreofed, chimneys blown down, houses and barns prostrated, church spires were twisted off, and a great amount of damage was sustained. Along the river, however, the damage was but trifling. Judge Roosevelt yesterday discharged from cus-

tody the street walkers arrested last Tuesday night the decision of Judge Morris in the case of Mrs. Wade being considered as a settlement of the ques-tion. The intolerable nulsance of disreputable females crowding our principal thoroughfares after dark has, however, by the action of the pol thorities, been shated to some extent at least. The District Attorney has addressed an official letter to the Mayor, with reference to the release of the alleg evi vagrants, from which we gather that by a more careful observance of legal forms on the part of po be curied out hereafter.

he Rev. D. W. Lewis, a delegate from the Choc taw , 'nc 'ian nation to Washington, (D. C.,) lectured last en en 'ug in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene atre et, in this city, on the "Rise and Progres of Christanni 'y and civilization among the Choctar Indians." The gentleman was educated and conse quently converte d, through the exertions of a member of the above church, and he gave an eloquent review of the positic " of his brethren as situated at present in their new Western home, as well as of

their anxiety for a further knowledge of Gospel truth. A summary of the discourse is given in our paper. Mr. Lewis will receive subscriptions this day at the Saint Nicholas Hotel to enable him to buy more books for the thirty two thousand of his

The parties under indictment for capital offences were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Termine: yesterday. When the case of the persons implica-ted in the Stanwix Hall tragedy came up, counsel for the prisoners moved to quash the indictment and entered into an argument in support of the motion, a report of which is given under the proper head. The District Attorney applied for an or to increase the bail of Mr. Jas. Irving from \$10,000 to \$25,000, but Judge Cowles decided to defer his decision upon this point until the motion to quash

the indictment was disposed of. Both branches of the Common Council com menced their April sessions last evening. In the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the fact that a bill is now before the Assembly affirming the privileger and immunities granted to the Broadway Railroad Company, which were annulled by the adjudication of the courts, given upon the case after an elabor rate discussion, some months since. This shame less attempt on the part of the Legislature to secretly set aside the deliberate judgment tribunal, and override the powers of the city government, has been met by the Mayor with commendable vigor. In order to checkmate the schemers, he recommended the immediate repeal of the grant to the Broadway Railroad Company, and the Board of Aldermen, without hesitation, passed unanimously a resolution in ccordance with the suggestion. In the Board Councilmen no very special business was transacted Mr. Clancey presented a resolution remonstrating against the passage of a bill, now before the Legis lature, organizing certain parties into an associa tien to use the Crystal Palace grounds as a market monopoly. The resolution was adopted almost unan sly. In the Board of Supervisors a letter was read from the Receiver of Taxes, replying to a call for information by the Mayor as to the practice of levying extortionate fees upon the bills of delia quent taxpayers. The remarks of Mayor Wood which were quite pungent, are given in our repor of the proceedings.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000 3,000 bales, and prices rallied to the extent o about | cent per lb. on the previous decline. Middling uplands closed at 91c. Flour improved about 6½c. a 12c. per barrel on common and medium grades Wheat was scarce and firm. New Jersey yellor corn sold at \$1 02, and prime Southern white held at \$1 63. Pork again advanced. Old mess closed at \$15, and new at about \$16 87 a \$17. was also firm. 500 tierces India beef, sold for export, at \$28 50, and 1,000 tierces governmen navy pork on terms stated elsewhere, and th t on the same engaged for shipment to England by the steamship Atlantic, at 9s. per tierce Freights by sailing vessels were steady, but rather

Cubs-Its Africanization Assuming a Definite Shape-What Says the Adminis From the highly interesting and importan Spanish intelligence which we published yesterlay, it is manifest that the Africanization of Cuba has at length become the avowed and settled policy of the government of Queen Isabella. We recur to the debate in the Cortes of March 8, and to the following declaration of the Prime Minister, Senor Luzuriaga, which received on the spot the unanimous approval of the Assembly.

We translate from the report of the Paris Presse. Speaking of Luzuriaga, in the afore-said debate, it says:—"On this occasion the minister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said that without invading the rights of established property-without refusing t compensate them by suitable indemnity-the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution, which all civilized nations condemned, and which M. Luzuriaga did not fear to call a pesi and a shame to humanity."

This is Africanization in an official, distinct and emphatic shape. The slaveholders of Cuba are to be indemnified according to the British West India emancipation system, we presume which has reduced Jamaica comparatively to s desert, and which probably contemplates no thing more nor less than the ultimate organization of all the West India Islands into s confederated free negro empire, under a European "balance of power." We suspect that England, at least, looks to some such ultimatum, and that the present government of Spain would prefer the transfer of Cuba to Soulouque for a trifle, to the cession of the island to the United States for double its value in ready money.

"The Spanish government is finally decided" upon its course of action. It has discovered that African slavery is "a barbarous institution:" that "all civilized nations condemn it:" an institution which the Spanish premier him self does not hesitate to denounce as "a pest and a shame to humanity." So we perceive that since the expulsion of the queen mother. Christina, a great moral revolution has been worked out in the government of her daughter. The pin money of Christina, as all the world knows was derived for many years from her commis sion, per capita, upon African slaves success fully landed in Cuba, in spite of international laws and Spanish treaties denouncing the traffic as piracy. It is also known that the Spanish authorities of the island shared in these piratical profits, and that the Cortes at Madrid quietly connived at, if they were not directly im-

plicated in the business. Whence this sudden revolution in Spain, which not only recoils upon the African slave trade, but upon the old-established and successful institution of slavery in Cuba, as "a pest and a shame to humanity?" We may charge it to the machinations of England and France, to the disaffected creoles of Cuba, to the filibusters of the United States, to the mission of Mr. Soulé, and to the conviction at Madrid that the Africanization of Cuba will be an infallible sateguard against the absorption of the island into the American Union, and the only infallible barrier. henceforth and forever, to that consummation The jestous vigilance of England, the mission of Soule, the Ostend Conference, and the general filibustering pretensions upon which this Pierce administration set out upon its worse than useless experiments in European diplomacy, have, however, been the chief instrumen talities to the conversion of Spain to the American anti-clavery doctrines of the British aris-tocracy. We have thus had, since the return of Mr. Soule, two very significant declarations from the Spanish Cortes, or national Legislature, unanimously adopted, to wit :--

1st. That the sale of Cuba would be the sale of the national honor.

2d. That the supreme government has finally decided upon the policy of the abolition of slavery in the island.

The first of these declarations closes the door to the acquisition of Cuba by diplomacy. The lier Soulé.

island is not for sale. The second proposes to make it as repulsive as Hayti, if conquered by war. Abolition touches the vulnerable point. It is the arrow in the heel of Achilles. Abolish slavery in Cuba, and what can we do with it? The South will not consent to the annexation of a free negro rendezvous for their fugitive slaves; nor will the North consent that slavery shall be there re-established. Or what will avail its restoration, with the existing 500,000 slaves turned free, in addition to the 200,000 free blacks now in the island? What would Cuba be worth, as a free gift to the South, with a population, to begin with, of 700,000 free negroes, against an aggregate of 600,000 whites, such as they are?

We have had the cry of "wolf," "wolf," so long and so often from the Cabinet organ at Washington, that it has ceased to excite any further alarm than the boy in the fable. But here we have the wolf himself before us. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs says his government "has finally decided" to put an end to the institution of slavery in Caba. Meantime the warlike defences of the island against insurrectionists and filibusteros are to be strengthened, and Cuba is not to be sold It would be "the sale of the national honor." These are the temporary safeguards. The permanent guarantee against any future invasions or designs from the United States is this policy of Africanization, upon which the Cortes have "finally decided."

The question then recurs, with redoubled force, "what is to be done?" How are we to prevent the fulfilment of this scheme of Africanization, upon which the abolition aristocracy of England and their affiliated traitors of the North rely so strongly for sapping the integrity of the domestic institutions of the South, and the peace of this Union? We see ne other alternative of safety than an extra session of Congress, and the recommendation of such a line of action to the two houses, as will, if adopted, bring Spain and her protectors England and France, to an immediate settle ment. As we have urged again and again, we now repeat, that we may dictate to Spain and her allies our own terms of a permanent adjustment; whereas, by a postponement, even till next December, the game may be lost.

For us or against us, the present crisis, from all appearances, on both sides of the Atlantic determines the "manifest destiny" of Cuba Will the administration be content with the poor expedient of sending Mr. Dodge to Madrid? Let them rather make a clean breast of it, con fess their sins and their imbecility, admit the danger, and, urging the necessity of action throw themselves upon the mercy and the pa triotism of a new Congress, fresh from the peo ple. Let Mr. Pierce call an extra session, lay his case before it like a man, and abide the result. What has he to lose?

Mr. Soule's History of his Mission to Spain. -The art of diplomacy seems of late to have entirely changed its character. Secresy is no longer looked upon as one of its indispensable conditions. There was a time when nothing short of ministerial permission would have unloosed a government official's tongue. Now we find members of the same Cabinet, diplo matists of the same legation, and generals of the same army, rushing into the tribune or into print to assert their individual independence of opinion and action. We have recently had some curious illustrations of this fact in the desertion of his colleagues by Lord John Russell, the denunciation of the late head of the English Board of Admiralty by Sir Charles Napier, the exposure of Lord Raglan's blunders by his own generals, and the bitter castigation of Louis Napoleon's grand political mistake—the Crimean expedition-by, if report speaks true, his own cousin and heir.

After these notable examples we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Soulé is preparing a history of his mission to the Court of Spain with a full exposure of all the secret wire-pullings at Washington, by which his efforts for a satisfactory adjustment of the Cuban question were crossed and thwarted, together with the various interesting and spicy epiof court intrigues court amusements, court mystifications and affairs of honor, by which this most remarkable of modern diplomatic missions was diversfied. Judging by the ability, liveliness of imagination and causticity displayed in Mr. Soulé' official correspondence, we anticipate a prodigious success for his book. It will be read by every one in the two hemispheres who takes the slightest interest in European politics. No man-not even excepting Louis Napoleon or the late Emperor Nicholas-has been more talked about, more written about, more villified, or perhaps more misunderstood, than Mr. Soulé Such, at all events, is his own impression, and he is justified in endeavoring to set himself right with the world, the more particularly as the executive at Washington does not seem over anxious to aid him in the effort.

As a business speculation, we do not know anything more profitable to which Mr. Soule could at present turn his hand. His book will prove a perfect mine of gold to him. With such a card to play, he could well afford to despise the salary of Ambassador to Spain, even with its prospective increase, accompanied as it was, and would still continue to be, with so much opprobrium, vexation, personal annoy ance and danger. This is the age of great po litical and personal revelations. State-craft has no longer any secrets from the multitude. and even aggrieved lovers cannot help confiding their sorrows to the public. Pamphlets, autobiographies and political memoirs crowd fast and thick upon us, taking away our breath by the novelty, the importance, the piquancy or the scandal of their disclosures. The richest. raciest, most instructive and amusing of all these valuable contributions to the literature of the day, will, however, be this forthcoming narrative of Mr. Soulé. He has so much to tell that we want to know, and that we can't get at, owing to the care that has been taken by the administration to withhold it from us, that all the world will be in a perfect fever of curiosity until his book makes its appearance. A rifacimento of all the political and personal gossip of the European courts-an exposure of all the secret springs of action and motives of the leading political parties of the Old World, and a vindication of the author's conduct throughout the most critical and trying circumstances, aggravated, as it was, by treachery in the quarter from which he had most reason te expect support-this work will be read with widity on both sides of the Atlantic. The

Chevalier Wikoff had better hurry up with his

lish government, or it will be eclipsed in in-

The New Seward Scheme-Control of the

ned if Postb Though the meeting at the Tabernacle and the strictures of the press may be said to have killed off the Police bill which the friends of Mr. Seward had introduced into the Legislature, the scheme has not on that account been abandoned. It is now intended, we learn from a correspondent, that the Police bill shall be quietly dropped, but that its provisions, embodied in a brief section or two, and couched as an amendment, shall be incorporated into the new Charter bill. As this latter is sure of the support of a commanding majority, it is expected that the obnoxious change may be smuggled through, without notice, under its cover. The end of the session will of course be chosen for the accomplishment of the trick and, as usual, a large proportion of the me bers will be unconscious of what they be done until the bill is a law. This is the lation, and it is a pretty shrewd one.

Should it be carried out according t design. double aim will be accomplished . The Se ward men will gain the support of the gamblers and the keepers of the houses of prostitution for future political operation. Already the pecuniary aid of these persor to the extent of \$20,000 for the purpose of taking from Mayor Woo' 1 any part of the control he may now have over the police ferce, and handing it over to less scrupulous individuals. It is a dee , luid scheme to over throw the present excelle ant police and bring back the odious system w kich was in existence a year or two ago. Are we prepared for this change? Are the peop' se willing to have "short boys," rowdies and ruffians made the guardians of the city? Ar , the members of the Legislature from the rural, districts willing to have their wives and draghters subject to insult and outrage when ever they visit the metropolis?

T'ae fact is Mr. Seward cannot dispense with the aid of the New York police. They are essential to his ambitious schemes. If anything is to grow out of the recent disorganization of parties to his advantage, the first thing needful is the command of the New York mob, and they can only be commanded through the police. Should his partisans bring him forward next year as a Presidential candidate as they intend to do, if they can, the police must be on their side, or the city, which ought to be his stronghold, is secured to his opponents. Naturally, the police side with the democratic party. If they were left to themselves to vote their own way, it is pretty certain that a large majority of them would vote the democratic ticket. But this has so rarely happened, these conditions have been so rarely fulfilled, that their natural proclivities matter little. Policemen like soldiers, de as they are bid: whether in voting or patrolling. They have moreover a wonderfully nice sens of what is judicious and what hurtful at elec tions: know the men they should arrest for dis turbing the peace, and the men they should never see in any mischief; can make an opponent move on with a perfectly calm face, while they allow a crowd of their own faction to block the way. By these means, inde pendently of their own vote which cannot be rated at less than a thousand, they control in reality an electoral patronage unquestionably greater than that of any other body or agency in the State. It would not be two much to say considering how many men abstain from votin altogether, that at any seriously contested election the police are sure to turn the scale in favor of whichever side they espouse.

Hence the anxiety of Mr. Seward's friend to get them out of the hands of the present Commissioners, and render them dependent on and responsible to tools of their own. We gather from our Albany correspondent's despatch that two parties, one a hard shell, the other a soft, have put their hands in their peckets and sent three thousand dollars to Al bany to help carry the bill, with a view of ob taining a commissionership apiece. There is nothing surprising in this; but the reader must not be misled by names. These generous men may have been hards or softs in times past now they are Seward men, and nothing else. They are pledged to do Seward's work in their office of commissioners; if they are not, they have no chance of the office, and have invested their money badly.

It remains to be seen whether there is any one in the Legislature who will take the initia tive in exposing-it only needs to be exposedthis flagrant fraud.

MR. ROBERT TYLER VERSUS GEORGE LAW. Now and then we hear of Captain John Tyler. and more frequently of Robert, a promising and talented chip of the old block. In fact the Captain has left the field of politics to Robert, pretty much as Martin Van Buren has left it to Prince John. The last demonstration of Mr. Robert Tyler, who is at once a poet and a politician, was at Philadelphia last week, in regular set speech against the Know Nothings, in which he says :-

Nothings, in which he says:

But the other day, a nact indicating the most startling degree of mental and menal demoralization transpired in this State. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Strong—a member elected by the engithered constituency of the city of Philadelphia, where stand the most cherished monuments of our Revolutionary glory, with a number of his colleagues in the Legislature—addressed a letter to the vulgar speculator, George Law, a New York adventurer—who has never seen a day's political service in his life, except, perhaps, to lobby a bill through Congress for his own advantage—inviting him to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, proposing to place him in the august Presidential chair, once occupied by George Washington, and always by statesmen. residential chair, once on and always by statesmen.

George Law a "vulgar speculator!" Has it come to this? Does Mr. Robert Tyler turn up his dainty nose in this way at Live Oak George? 'A New York adventurer!" Well, what of it? Are we not all adventurers? Is not Mr. Robert Tyler an adventurer? and was not his father before him an adventurer, and a very lucky one at that? Nothing like luck. Give Live Oak George a chance, and look out for his New Jersey manifesto.

CALIFORNIA NEWS .- The following telegraphic despatch appeared yesterday in the city papers :--

CALIFORNIA STEAMER. The operators report the wires in order through to lew Orleans, and as we have no tidings of the California teamer, now fully due at that port, we presume she has ot yet arrived.

Yet it appears the California steamer arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult.—last Friday Can any one explain this?

ANOTHER BROADSIDE.—It appears that the Southern squatters in Kansas have again carried the day in that Territory by a large majority. What are the Northern emigrant societies about? Where is Greeley now Threatening and blustering, instead of emihistory of his political relations with the Enggrating. The free soil emigrants are missing. Where is the money gone? Beware of mock auctions.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRIM , TING TELEGRAPHS. One Week Later AND C - L WESSTER AT NEW ORLEANS
B - ASOUT TO RESUME PAYMEN'
PAILURES—THE DANIEL WES
, BY A SPANISH GRUISER—DEATI O CONFIRMED, ETC., ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31, 1855. By the ster Daniel Webster, at this port last night, we h ave dates from San Francisco to

A the suspended bankers had resumed payn \* excitement had subsided. It was thought pro that none of the bankers would resume payment babl sorit Mesers. Page, Bacon & Co.

Since the previous steamer sailed, two new failures ere raported—Messrs Chappin, Sawyer & Co., and J. B. The Supreme Court had decided that persons enclosing

land in the mining region, could not hold it against miners. ment had been entered into for the extinguishment o the Indian titles to all lands in Willsmette Valley. correspondent at Sen Juan (Niceragua), writes General Chamorro, chief of the revolutionary pa

dead, and that the revolution was considered at an end The captain of the Daniel Webster reports that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought to hy shots from a Spanish sloop of war, an officer from which boarded the steamer, and after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

The Star of the West left San Juan for New York of

Saturday, the 24th ult., with three hundred ih dollars in specie on freight.

The clipper ship Fiyaway arrived at San Francisco on the 2d ult., the Caire on the 3d, and the Electric, Cleopa-

tra and Humbeldt on the 4th-all from New York. Terrible Commotion in Cincin MUNICIPAL ELECTION—BLOODY BIOT BETWEEN POR EIGNERS AND AMERICANS—BEVERAL MEN REPORT ED KILLED AND OTHERS BADLY BEATER

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1855. The result of to day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahoad. Several serious riots have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three German have been killed. In the melée, the ballot boxes were

CANNON CAPTURED FROM THE DUTCH, AND TURN ED UPON THEM-THE BALLOT BOXES BROKEN UP

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the Elevent ward by foreigners, and severely beaten.

The Know Nothings turned out on masse, and took a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned at upon them,

and fired, and afterward seized and broke up the ba The number of killed during the melée is not known The tumult is very great and the excitement intense

The Know Nothings are marching in procession throu the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvo in the Eleventh ward to night.

The Eleventh ward contains a large majority of Ger-

mans, and it having been charged that parties were pre-vented from voting American tickets at the polls in that ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tictets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, was killed, Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to reco ver, though badly injured. The Eleventh ward is support ed to have given a majority of six or seven hundred for the Sagnicht ticket, but the vote cannot now be count

The Connecticut Election. THE DEMOCRATS AHEAD—NO ELECTION OF GOVERNMEN BY THE PROPILE. HARTFORD, April 2, 1855.

The returns from nearly thirty towns, show that Ingham (dem.) leads all others for Governor. Minor Know Nothing, leads Dulton, whig, very largely, and will fall but little short of Ingham. There will be no election by the people.

Thus far we have returns of twenty-six democrats to

twenty-one |Know Nothing's and whigs to the Legisla ture, with the strong Know Nothing districts to come The First Congressional district is doubtful. In the

Third district, Dean, Know Nothing and whig, is elected by a large majority.

To the State Senater, Burz, dem., is probably elected in the First district, and Whiting, dem., in the Third. Hartford sends R. D. Hubbard, dem., and E. D. Tiffany, Know Nething, to the Legislature. New Baven sends

In Hartford county, three towns to hear from, the vote for Governor stands as follows:—Dutton, whig 1,281; Ingham, dem., 5,701; Miner, Know Nothing, 5,049 The whig and Know Nothing candidates have been elected in the First, Second, and Twenty-first districts. Hartford county elects nineteen Know Nothings, two

whig, and fourteen democratic representatives. tatives to hear from. In the First Congressional District, with nine towns to hear from, the vote stands—Clark, whig and Knowothing, 6,961; Pratt, democsat, 6,609. The vote in Hartford City is-Dutton, 424; Ingham,

1,533; Miner, 1,187. For Congress—Clark 1,383; Pratt, 1,669. One wing, one Know Nothing, and one democrat representative are

A despatch from Norwich represents that all the neighboring towns have gone Know Nothing.
In New Haven, Miner has 1,750; Dutton 652; Ingham

2,046. Two democrats are elected representatives, vis: Alfred Blackman and J. E. English. Baboock is elected Senator. Woodruff, in 23 towns, has 1,599 majority—15 towns to hear from. His majority will probably be 2,000. Alt three Senators from this county are whigs and Know Nothings, with 13 Know Nothing representatives and ten democrats. There are six towns to hear rom—one representative each.

Middletown bas elected two Know Nothing represen

The State appears to be anti-administration through-

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATUR Bridgeport sends whig and K. N.; Fairfield two whigh and K. N.; Easton, one dem.; Huntington, dem.; Mon-roe, dem.; Stafford, dem.; Trumbull, dem.; Weston,

roe, dem.; Stafford, dem.; Trumbuil, dem.; Weston, dem. These eight towns give Dutton, whig, 659; Ingham, dem., 1,875; Miner, K. N., 1,153; Welch, whig and K. N. representative to Congress, 1,777; Noble, dem., 1,813; Godfrey, 663; Jennings, 1,865; Wilson, whigs and K. N.'s are elected. Three democrats and one whig Judges of Probate are probably elected in the

Municipal Elections in Ohio.

SANDUSKY, April 2, 1855.
At the city election to day the Sag Nicht Mayor wa elected by 250 majority. Only one republican council man was elected on the whole ticket. The township is also anti-Know Nothing.

CLEVELAND, April 2, 1855. In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, the Know-Nothings have been defeated. Fifty is the smallest majority] for the rum party.

Know Nothing Victory in Maine.

CALAIS, (Me.,) April 2, 1856. At our municipal election, to-day, Wm. D. Lawrence the Know Nothing candidate, was elected for Mayor by a majority of 204. It is said that the Know Nothings have elected their entire ticket.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1, 1855.
We have returns from Kansas showing the election o
the pro-slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Doniphan, Tecumseh, Shawase, Mission, Leavenworth and Rocky Point, by majorities varying from 200 to 800. The election was conducted with tolerable quietude. The editor of the Kansas Free Press was ducked in Kew river by a mob, in consequence of a speech delivered by him. Probably no anti-slavery men are elected to the Legislature. A large procession paraded here to celebrate the victory.

The Charter Election at New Orleans,

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1855.
From New Orleans papers we learn that the Know Nothings, in the charter election held there, had been entirely victorious, and that but two democrats had been elected. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

Death of Mrs. Schroeder.

Wasmington, April 2, 1855.
Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Schroeder, the wife of our Minister at Stockholm. and daughter of Col. Seaton, of the National Intellig She was a remarkably talented and estimable lady, and a warm fried of Frederika Bremer.

Latest from the State Capital. BY GAMBLING BOUSES, ATC., TO CARRY THE NEW

ALBANY, April 2, 1855. There is a new movement on the tapis here. It is simed at your city. The recent opposition to the propused new Police bill hilled it off, but the Sewardites, aided by the gamblers, have plucked up courage and will now make an effort to cheat the community by tacking the objec-tionable features of the Police bill to the new city charter, which is popular with the people. in or-der to carry out this plan, a special delegation of shrewd lobby-men have arrived from New York with \$20,000; \$8,000 of which has been contributed the proprietors of three notorious gambling houses in your city: \$4,000 has been raised by the keepers of houses of prostruction; \$5,000 has been furnished by a couple of wealthy furniture dealers, and the remaining \$3,000 by two well known politicians, one an extreme hard, and the other an extreme softshell, who are to be named as Commissioners of Police under the amend ment referred to.

The Latest from the State Capital. The Latest from the State Capital.

THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. THOMPSON—THE SUPPRESSED EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION—FARCICAL
PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MANHATTAN
GAS COMPANY—THE TEMPERANCE BILL, STC., ETG.

ALBANY, April 2, 1855.

Since last Wednesday—secret executive session day—

ished every body by voting to confirm the nomination of Dr. Thompson as Health Officer, rumors have circulated quite extensively that everything was not on th square in that executive session. On Saturday it be-came directly charged that Governor Clark sent a mossenger to that secret session, with a communication withdrawing Thompson's name. This document was never placed before the Senate, and people outside and Senators inside gaped with wonder at its suppression. Senators themselves felt implicated; the Lieutenant Govposition, as the public were gazing upon th reasons for suspicion of having withheld a paper from the Senate, transmitted by his Excellency the Governor. Senator Butts, not willing that such rumors should

Senate, transmitted by his Excellency the Governor. Senator Butta, not willing that such rumors should longer be tolerated, offered a preamble and resolution, this morning, setting forth the allegations, and ordering the appointment of a committee to investigate the affair. After a desidedly (avored an investigation, the mutter was dropped for the present.

Now, here is divulged one of the most high-handed transactions ever recorded in a deliberative body. The Governor, for reasons best known to himself, places in the hands of one of his confidential friends a document addressed to the Senate or iss presiding officer. Instead of delivering it, this friend took the responsibility of suppressing it, and the Senate proceeded with its delibration, in secret sension, entirely ignorant that the Governor desired to withdraw the name of the candidate whem he had previously recommended. His Excellency, uncoubtedly, had the best of reasons for withdrawing Thompson; he had been importuned by hundreds of the wisett and most judicious friends in the city of New York and other parts of the State, not to thrust Thompson into the best office in his gift, when there were so many men more capable and more deserving, both as professional and political persons. Mr. Dickininona intimated that he received a private note from the Governor, permitting him to exercise his diseastion with the communication, and still, Mr. D. declared se did not know the content's of the decument. The investigation will elicit the fact whether the private note was written by Governor clark on Wednesday, or at some subsequent period, te meet the exigency which had happened. The resolution will be adopted when again taken up, and them the public will ascertain the fact, whether Myron H. Clark or Abpam B. Dickinson was elected Governor un November.

One thing is absolutely certain. The confirmation of

the public will ascertain the fact, whether Myron H. Clark or Abpan B. Dickinson was elected Governor un November.

One thing is absolutely certain. The confirmation of Thompson ialls to the ground, for this reason. The withdrawal of his nomination was sent to the Senate by whe Governor before any vote upon it was taken. During the discussion that withdrawal was in possession of a Senator, whe chose not to communicate it. Therefore it will appear in evidence that when the vote was taken to confirm, there was absolutely no nomination for Health Officer before the Senate. And when Thompson applies for the keys of the Marine Hospital, he will be met by Doctor Bartlett with a quo marranto, compelling him to show by what right and title he aspires to the health office. The Senate voted under a mistaten idea that Thompson's name was before them, whereas the contrary will appear, that it was withdrawn. The act of withholding it from the Senate does not vitate the Governor's intentions?

The farce of a call of the House was continued nearly through the morning session. As delinquent members appeared they were paraded before the Speaker's chair, and rendered their excuses. Mr. Leigh wound not condessend to offer any excuse, and the House fined him three dollars, to be remitted in a day or two. The sessions of Saturday afternoon and this morning, were both consumed in this absurd and ridiculous matter. If the House intends to keep its members on duty, it must indict other punishment than listening to frivolous excuses and then purge them of their contempt instanter. Mr. Speaker Lattlejohn wasted to impose some penalty that would be effictual in preventing members from running away, but the farce of this morning shows that the House is too lenient to the absurdess. If a week's salary were deducted, then a more steady application, to duty would prevail.

The mammoth Mauhattan gas light memopoly is likely to succeed in getting two millions added to its present

were deducted, then a more steady application to duty would prevail.

The mammoth Manhattan gas light menopoly is likely to succeed in griting two millions added to its present capital. The hill was no Cammittee of the Whole, where it met with a formidable opposition. The grinding committee of nine took it out and reported it to the House this morning, to be referred to a select committee to report complete. Mr. O'Keefe arden'tly protested against such summary action on a bill of so much importance to the city of New York. He moved to lay the report was agreed to. To morrow the select committee will recommend its passenge, and its third reading will take place. The bill may pass the House by a very tight squeeze. Something has miraculously changed the minds of several New York members, who were strongly opposed to it two weeks since. Some potent influence, eld?

The temperance Senators are preparing for a vigorous sellor it or reconsider the vote allowing the fifteen gallon sale. If that clause is retained, then they declare the bill utterly worthless. Striking out the "informer" took out a sportion of the vitals, and now to allow the sale by fifteen gallons tears out the whole heart.

COURT OF APPRALS.

No. 41 concluded.—Nos. 43, 46, 46, 48, seaerved for April 5th. No. 32 exchanged with No. 15, and on argument. ment.
Calendar for April 3d—Nos. 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 15, 33, 37, 39, 13, 41.

New Jersey Politics.

TREETON, N. J., April 2 1855.

There is some interest felt in Jersey relative to the appointment of prosecuting attorney for Hudson county.

General E. V. R. Wright now fills the office; he is a hard shell democrat, I believe. Governor Price lately ap-pointed Peter Bentley, Esq., to take the office after the expiration of General W.'s term. Mr. B., who is said to be a free soil drmocrat, was rejected by the Senate. It is understood that Governer P. intends to send in Mr. Bentley's name again to morrow. The objection to General W. is, that he was a candidate for the gubernato rial seat in opposition to Governor Price. Wright and Price are from the same county. The office rought for

The Cincinnati blave Case.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—
DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SLAVE.

s like that of district attorney of your city.

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1858.

The United States Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of court, in refusing to produce the s'ave Rosetta, before Judge Parker. It has been found that Rosetta is secreted from the authorities, having been taken from the jail.

A report has reached here that a large number of

take the girl by force to Kentucky, but the rumor is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

men are coming down to-night from Maysville, to-

Later News from Hayti.
THE COFFEE MARKET—OUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH ST.
DOMINGO.

Bostov, April 2, 1855 An arrival at this port brings dates from Hayti to the 14th of March. The coffee crop is reported short, and is selling at \$115 per 100 lbs., Haytien currency.

The impression in Hayti was, that the proposed treaty between the United States and St. Domingo would never, in its present form, receive the sanction of the D

From Hoston.
THE GLOUCE-TER FISHERMEN—THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

BOSTON, April 2, 1855.

Boston, April 2, 1855.

The Gloucester fishermen on George's Banks have experienced very severe weather during the part few weeks, and been extremely unsuccessful. Several have not been beard from since the recent heavy gale, and fears are entertained of their safety.

In the House of Representatives to-day the resolves for the recent part of the part

another hearing in committee will take place. Wreck of the Brig Radius.

PORTLAND, April 2, 1866.
The brig Radius, Captain Smith, from Norfolk for this

port, went ashore last night off Cape Elizabeth. The vessel will prove a total wreck. Crew saved. The Ship James Chester. RALTIMORE, April 2, 1885

Much excitement exists here in regard to the ship James Chester, which ressel was picked up at sea, afte naving been abandoned by her crew, by the British ship

Marathon, and carried safely into Liverpool. It is thought and believed here that the crew of the J. C.